

3 Population, Health and Wellbeing

Policy Context

International

- 3.1 **United Nations Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters** (the 'Aarhus Convention') (1998): Establishes a number of rights of the public (individuals and their associations) with regard to the environment. The Parties to the Convention are required to make the necessary provisions so that public authorities (at national, regional or local level) will contribute to these rights to become effective.
- 3.2 **United Nations Declaration on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Declaration)** (2002): Sets a broad framework for international sustainable development, including building a humane, equitable and caring global society aware of the need for human dignity for all, renewable energy and energy efficiency, sustainable consumption and production and resource efficiency.
- 3.3 **European Environmental Noise Directive** (2002): Sets out a hierarchy for the avoidance, prevention and reduction in adverse effects associated with environmental noise, including noise generated by road and rail vehicles, infrastructure, aircraft and outdoor, industrial and mobile machinery.

National

- 3.4 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)²⁰ sets out the following:
 - The NPPF promotes healthy, inclusive and safe places which promote social integration, are safe and accessible, and enable and support healthy lifestyles.
 - One of the core planning principles is to “take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community”.
 - Local plans should “contain policies to optimise the use of land in their area and meet as much of the identified need for housing as possible”. To determine the minimum number of homes needed strategic policies should be informed by the application of the standard method set out in national planning guidance, or a justified alternative approach.
 - “A network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation is important for the health and well-being of communities”.
 - “Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development” and requires development supported by planning decisions to function well and add to the overall quality of the area over its lifetime. Planning decisions should result in

²⁰ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) National Planning Policy Framework [online] Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/779764/NPPF_Feb_2019_web.pdf

development which is of a quality which incorporates good architecture and appropriate and effective landscaping as to promote visual attractiveness, raises the standard more generally in the area, and addresses the connections between people and places.

- The promotion of retaining and enhancing of local services and community facilities in villages, such as local shops, meeting places, sports, cultural venues and places of worship.
- Developments should create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.
- There is a need to take a “proactive, positive and collaborative approach” to bring forward development that will “widen choice in education”, including sufficient choice of school places.
- Paragraph 72 states that “The supply of large numbers of new homes can often be best achieved through planning for larger scale development, such as new settlements or significant extensions to existing villages and towns, provided they are well located and designed and supported by the necessary infrastructure and facilities”. As such the NPPF provides support for the identification of locations which are suitable for this type of development in a manner which would help to meet needs identified in a sustainable way.

3.5 National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)²¹ sets out the following:

- Local planning authorities should ensure that health and wellbeing, and health infrastructure, are considered in local and neighbourhood plans and in planning decision making.

3.6 **Select Committee on Public Service and Demographic Change Report: Ready for Ageing?**²²: warns that society is underprepared for the ageing population. The report states that “longer lives can be a great benefit, but there has been a collective failure to address the implications and without urgent action this great boon could turn into a series of miserable crises”. The report highlights the under provision of specialist housing for older people and the need to plan for the housing needs of the older population as well as younger people.

3.7 **Fair Society, Healthy Lives**²³: Investigated health inequalities in England and the actions needed in order to tackle them. Subsequently, a supplementary report was prepared providing additional evidence relating to spatial planning and health on the basis that there is “overwhelming evidence that health and environmental inequalities are inexorably linked and that poor environments contribute significantly to poor health and health inequalities”.

²¹ Department for Communities and Local Government (2016) National Planning Practice Guidance [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance>

²² Select Committee on Public Service and Demographic Change (2013) Ready for Ageing? [online] Available at: <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld201213/ldselect/ldpublic/140/140.pdf>

²³ The Marmot Review (2011) Fair Society, Healthy Lives. [online] Available at: <http://www.parliament.uk/documents/fair-society-healthy-lives-full-report.pdf>

- 3.8 **Planning Policy for Traveller Sites**²⁴: Sets out the Government’s planning policy for traveller sites, replacing the older version published in March 2012. The Government’s overarching aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community.
- 3.9 **Laying the foundations: a housing strategy for England**²⁵: Aims to provide support to deliver new homes and improve social mobility.
- 3.10 **Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our strategy for public health in England**²⁶: Sets out how the Government’s approach to public health challenges will:
- Protect the population from health threats – led by central government, with a strong system to the frontline.
 - Empower local leadership and encourage wide responsibility across society to improve everyone’s health and wellbeing, and tackle the wider factors that influence it.
 - Focus on key outcomes, doing what works to deliver them, with transparency of outcomes to enable accountability through a proposed new public health outcomes framework.
 - Reflect the Government’s core values of freedom, fairness and responsibility by strengthening self-esteem, confidence and personal responsibility; positively promoting healthy behaviours and lifestyles; and adapting the environment to make healthy choices easier.
 - Balance the freedoms of individuals and organisations with the need to avoid harm to others, use a ‘ladder’ of interventions to determine the least intrusive approach necessary to achieve the desired effect and aim to make voluntary approaches work before resorting to regulation.
- 3.11 **A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment**²⁷: Sets out goals for improving the environment within the next 25 years. It details how the Government will work with communities and businesses to leave the environment in a better state than it is presently. It identifies six key areas around which action will be focused. Those of relevance to this chapter are: using and managing land

²⁴ Department for Communities and Local Government (2015) Planning policy for traveller sites [online] Available at:
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/457420/Final_planning_and_travellers_policy.pdf

²⁵ HM Government (2011) Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England [online] Available at:
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7532/2033676.pdf

²⁶ HM Government (2010) Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our strategy for public health in England [online] Available at:
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/216096/dh_127424.pdf

²⁷ HM Government (2018) A Green Future: Our 23 Year Plan to Improve the Environment [online] Available at:
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/673203/25-year-environment-plan.pdf

sustainably; and connecting people with the environment to improve health and wellbeing. Actions that will be taken as part of these two key areas are as follows:

- Using and managing land sustainably:
 - Embed an ‘environmental net gain’ principle for development, including housing and infrastructure.
- Connecting people with the environment to improve health and wellbeing:
 - Help people improve their health and wellbeing by using green spaces including through mental health services.
 - Encourage children to be close to nature, in and out of school, with particular focus on disadvantaged areas.
 - ‘Green’ our towns and cities by creating green infrastructure and planting one million urban trees.
 - Make 2019 a year of action for the environment, working with Step Up To Serve and other partners to help children and young people from all backgrounds to engage with nature and improve the environment.

Sub-national

3.12 **Homes for our future: Greater Cambridge Housing Strategy 2019-2023**²⁸: Sets out the strategic direction for housing activity in Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire District. Its purpose is to set the context as to how both councils aim to meet the housing challenges facing the area, setting out key priorities for action. These include:

- Increasing the delivery of homes, including affordable housing, along with sustainable transport and other infrastructure, to meet housing need.
- Diversifying the housing market & accelerating housing delivery.
- Achieving a high standard of design and quality of new homes and communities.
- Improving housing conditions and making best use of existing homes.
- Promoting health and wellbeing through housing.
- Preventing and tackling homelessness and rough sleeping.
- Working with key partners to innovate and maximise resources available.

3.13 **South Cambridgeshire Empty Homes Strategy 2012-2016**²⁹: Aims to clearly set out: the current situation of empty homes in South Cambridgeshire; their work so far to bring empty homes back into use; their future priorities for tackling empty homes; when they will achieve this; and how.

²⁸ Greater Cambridge (2019) Homes for our future: Greater Cambridge Housing Strategy 2019-2023 [online] Available at: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/media/13250/greater-cambridge-housing-strategy-2019-2023.pdf>

²⁹ South Cambridgeshire District Council (2012) Empty Homes Strategy 2012-2016 [online] Available at: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/media/5717/empty-homes-strategy-2012-2016.pdf>

- 3.14 **South Cambridgeshire Homelessness Strategy 2018-2023**³⁰: Identifies four themes that need to be taken forward over the 5 year period: working closer with partner agencies to prevent homelessness; new private rent initiatives; access to information; and access to accommodation and support.
- 3.15 **Cambridge Anti-Poverty Strategy 2017-2020**³¹: Aims to improve the standard of living and daily lives of those residents in Cambridge who are currently experiencing poverty; and to help alleviate issues that can lead households on low incomes to experience financial pressures.
- 3.16 **Cambridgeshire Strategy for Supporting New Communities**³²: Sets out three visions that provide the foundation to the strategy:
- Ensure that infrastructure in new communities is designed to meet the needs of the community now and in the future.
 - Support the development of a self-supporting, healthy and resilient community by helping to build people's capacity to help themselves and others in order to create a good place to live, improve outcomes, support economic prosperity and make people less reliant on public services.
 - Ensure that where people's needs are greater than can be met within community resources they are supported by the right services and are helped to return to independence.
- 3.17 **South Cambridgeshire Design Guide SPD (2010)**³³: Produced to expand on district-wide policies and ensure that design is an integral part of the development process, in a way that respects the local context. An emerging SPD for Greater Cambridge is currently undergoing consultation and will replace the existing SPD when adopted.
- 3.18 **Cambridge Sustainable Design and Construction SPD (2007)**³⁴: Produced to provide guidance on the policies within the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 that relate to sustainability. An emerging SPD for Greater Cambridge is currently undergoing consultation and will replace the existing SPD when adopted.

³⁰ South Cambridgeshire District Council (2019) Homelessness Strategy 2018-2023 [online] Available at: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/media/13206/homelessness-strategy.pdf>

³¹ Cambridge City Council (2017) Anti-Poverty Strategy 2017-2020 [online] Available at: https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/media/3814/170920_revised_anti-poverty_strategy_2017-2020_-_final_v2.pdf

³² Cambridgeshire County Council (2015) Strategy for Supporting New Communities 2015-2020 [online] Available at: https://ccc-live.storage.googleapis.com/upload/www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/planning-and-development/CCC_Supporting_New_Communities_Strategy_Final.pdf?inline=true

³³ South Cambridgeshire District Council (2010) District Design Guide [online] Available at: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/planning/local-plan-and-neighbourhood-planning/district-design-guide-spd/>

³⁴ Cambridge City Council (2007) Sustainable Design and Construction SPD [online] Available at: https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/media/2355/sustaincomspd_web.pdf

- 3.19 **Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy (2011)**³⁵: Outlines how the broader historic environment makes an important contribution to sense of places, sense of time and local identity and distinctiveness. The challenges highlighted including the impact of farming, the impact of climate change and development, lack of visibility of some assets, and conflicts between conservation and public access.
- 3.20 **South Cambridgeshire Recreation and Open Space Study (2013)**³⁶: Provides an audit of the quantity and quality of existing provision in the district and assesses the need for future provision.
- 3.21 **Cambridge Open Space and Recreation Strategy (2011)**³⁷: Discusses the findings of the Open Space and Recreation Assessment. It breaks the information down by ward and provides data on the deficits in each ward and the ward's strengths and weaknesses in terms of open space provision. It also discusses the level of provision proposed in the urban extensions to the City, which have not been assessed in this Strategy, as they have not yet been delivered on site.
- 3.22 **Greater Cambridge Playing Pitch Strategy 2015-2031**³⁸: Aims to provide accessible community sport and leisure facilities for swimming, fitness and sports hall sports/activities for all residents. This includes both formal and informal spaces.
- 3.23 **Greater Cambridge Indoor Sports Facility Strategy 2015-2031**³⁹: The vision for future provision of sport and leisure facilities is: 'to enable opportunities for increased and more regular physical activity, particularly from those in areas of deprivation, and in new settlements, to improve community health and well-being, by facilitating provision of, and access to, a range of quality, accessible and sustainable facilities in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District'.
- 3.24 **South Cambridgeshire Services and Facilities Study (2014)**⁴⁰: Aims to collate services and facilities data for all settlements within the district to provide and document an evidence base for the review of the settlement hierarchy and for future community/neighbourhood planning.

³⁵ Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Forum (2011) Green Infrastructure Strategy [online] Available at: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/media/2557/green-infrastructure-strategy.pdf>

³⁶ South Cambridgeshire District Council (2013) Recreation and Open Space Study [online] Available at: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/media/10290/recreation-open-space-study-2013.pdf>

³⁷ Cambridge City Council (2011) Open Space and Recreation Strategy [online] Available at: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/media/2467/open-space-and-recreation-strategy-2011.pdf>

³⁸ Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council (2016) Playing Pitch Strategy [online] Available at: <https://files.cambridge.gov.uk/public/ldf/coredocs/RD-CSF/rd-csf-190.pdf>

³⁹ Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council Indoor Sports Facilities Strategy 2015-2031 (2016) [online] Available at: <https://files.cambridge.gov.uk/public/ldf/coredocs/RD-CSF/rd-csf-200.pdf>

⁴⁰ South Cambridgeshire District Council (2014) Services and Facilities Study [online] Available at: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/planning/local-plan-and-neighbourhood-planning/the-adopted-development-plan/stages-in-the-preparation-of-the-local-plan-2018/services-and-facilities-study/>

- 3.25 **Air Quality Action Plan for the Cambridgeshire Growth Areas (2009)**⁴¹: Reviewed all existing air quality information across the regions, identified the key causes in each management area and assessed the necessary actions needed to improve pollutant levels in those areas.
- 3.26 **Cambridge City Council Air Quality Action Plan 2018-2023 (2019 update)**⁴²: Sets out Cambridge City Council's priority actions for improving areas of poor air quality in the city and maintaining a good level of air quality in a growing city.
- 3.27 **South Cambridgeshire Local Air Quality Strategy 2008-2013**⁴³: Sets out three objectives for the long term vision of the Council which include: enhance quality of life and build a sustainable South Cambridgeshire where everyone is proud to live and work, work in partnership to manage growth to benefit everyone in South Cambridgeshire now and in the future and deliver high quality services that represent best value and are accessible to all out community.
- 3.28 **Cambridge City Council Contaminated Land Strategy (2009)**⁴⁴: Builds on the City Council's Medium Term Objectives which include:
- To promote Cambridge as a sustainable city, in particular by reducing carbon dioxide emissions and the amount of waste going into landfill in the City and sub-region.
 - Ensure that residents and other service users have an entirely positive experience of dealing with the Council.
 - Maintain a healthy, safe and enjoyable city for all, with thriving and viable neighbourhood.
 - Lead the growth of Cambridge to achieve attractive, sustainable new neighbourhoods, including affordable housing, close to a good range of facilities, and supported by transport networks so that people can opt not to use the car.
- 3.29 **South Cambridgeshire Contaminated Land Strategy (2001)**⁴⁵: Sets out South Cambridgeshire District Council's strategy on how it proposes to identify contaminated land within its boundaries. It supports the following objectives:
- Maintaining, improving and developing sympathetically the character, environment, economy and social fabric of our villages.

⁴² Cambridge City Council (2018) Air Quality Action Plan 2018-2023, Version 2, 2019 update [online] Available at: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/media/3451/air-quality-action-plan-2018.pdf>

⁴² Cambridge City Council (2018) Air Quality Action Plan 2018-2023, Version 2, 2019 update [online] Available at: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/media/3451/air-quality-action-plan-2018.pdf>

⁴³ South Cambridgeshire District Council (2008) Local Air Quality Strategy 2008-2013 [online] Available at: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/media/6728/air-quality-strategy.pdf>

⁴⁴ Cambridge City Council (2009) Contaminated Land Strategy [online] Available at: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/media/3025/contaminated-land-strategy.pdf>

⁴⁵ South Cambridgeshire District Council (2001) Contaminated Land Strategy [online] Available at: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/media/7919/contaminatedlandstrategy-2001-final-version.pdf>

- Promoting a healthier environment to enable our communities to lead healthier lives, by its own actions and active partnership with others.
- Working towards a more sustainable future for everyone living and working in South Cambridgeshire, balancing the needs of the present and future generations.

3.30 **Cambridge & South Cambridgeshire Sustainable Development Strategy (2012)**⁴⁶:

Reviews what sustainable development means in the context of Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire and to ensure that the sustainability of different broad spatial options for locating new developments are assessed.

3.31 **Cambridge & South Cambridgeshire Infrastructure Delivery Study (2015)**⁴⁷:

aims to assess the infrastructure requirements, costs and known funding relating to planned growth, particularly the strategic sites, and identify any phasing issues that might affect the proposed growth and advice on the future delivery of infrastructure needed to support the planned growth.

Current Baseline

Population

- 3.32 Greater Cambridge consists of Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire District. Cambridge covers an area of approximately 4,070 hectares and is located on the River Cam about 60 miles north-east of London. Cambridge has a population density of 30.4 persons per hectare, significantly higher than that of the rest of the County which has an average density of 2 persons per hectare. Cambridge is the main settlement within a rapidly growing sub-region.⁴⁸ South Cambridgeshire covers an area of 90,163 hectares and has a population density of 1.6 persons per hectare, below the County's average.⁴⁹ South Cambridgeshire is located centrally in the East of England region at the junction of the M11/A14 roads and with direct rail access to London and to Stansted Airport. South Cambridgeshire is a largely rural district which surrounds the city of Cambridge and comprises over 100 villages, none currently larger than 8,000 persons. It is surrounded by a ring of market towns just beyond its borders, which are generally 10-15 miles from Cambridge.⁵⁰
- 3.33 The 2011 Census demonstrates that ethnic minorities constituted around 17.5% of the total population of Cambridge. People of Asian ethnicity were the largest group

⁴⁶ Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Joint Strategic Planning Unit (2012) Sustainable Development Strategy [online] Available at:

<https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/media/2531/sustainable-development-strategy-review.pdf>

⁴⁷ Cambridge City Council & South Cambridgeshire District Council (2015) Infrastructure Delivery Study [online] Available at: <https://files.cambridge.gov.uk/public/ldf/coredocs/rd-mc-080.pdf>

⁴⁸ Cambridge City Council (2019) Authority Monitoring Report 2018 [online] Available at: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/media/6981/authority-monitoring-report-2018.pdf>

⁴⁹ UK Census Data (2011) South Cambridgeshire [online] Available at: <http://www.ukcensusdata.com/south-cambridgeshire-e07000012#sthash.wX4JIA0f.dpbs>

⁵⁰ South Cambridgeshire District Council (2018) South Cambridgeshire Local Plan [online] Available at: https://www.scambs.gov.uk/media/12740/south-cambridgeshire-adopted-local-plan-270918_sml.pdf

in the city (7.4%) next to those of white ethnicity, followed by Chinese (3.6%), those of mixed ethnicity (3.2%) and those of black ethnicity (1.7%).⁵¹ In South Cambridgeshire there is a very high proportion of white ethnicity (93.3%). Some 5% of the population is mixed ethnicity, 3.7% is of Asian ethnicity and 0.9% is of black ethnicity.⁵²

- 3.34 The latest population estimates put the population of Cambridge at 125,758 and South Cambridgeshire at 157,519 for 2018.⁵³ The population of Greater Cambridge is expected to increase by 26% between 2011 and 2031. The demographic profile is also changing, with the proportion of those aged over 65 significantly increasing, especially within South Cambridgeshire. At the other end of the spectrum, Cambridge has one of the 'youngest' populations in the country. People aged 24 and under, including students, make up around 37% of the City's population.⁵⁴ In the 2016/17 year (most recent figures available), 19,529 people studied at the University of Cambridge in comparison to 19,320 in 2015/16. Anglia Ruskin University has however seen a decline in its student population, from 11,397 in 2016/17 to 9,425 in 2017/18.⁵⁵
- 3.35 The average age of people in South Cambridgeshire is 40, compared to Cambridge where the average age is 36.⁵⁶ However, as the population of the County increases, so will the number of older people. Countywide, the number of people aged 65+ is expected to increase by 54% by 2021 although again there are variations across the districts with the greatest increase being seen in South Cambridgeshire with 80%.⁵⁷

Housing

Provision and affordability

⁵¹ Cambridge City Council (2019) Authority Monitoring Report 2018 [online] Available at: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/media/6981/authority-monitoring-report-2018.pdf>

⁵² NOMIS (2011) Local Area Report [online] Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/localarea?compare=E07000012>

⁵³ ONS (2018) Population Estimates for UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland: Mid-2018 [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalescotlandandnorthernireland>

⁵⁴ Greater Cambridge (2019) Homes for our future: Greater Cambridge Housing Strategy 2019-2023 [online] Available at: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/media/13250/greater-cambridge-housing-strategy-2019-2023.pdf>

⁵⁵ Cambridge City Council (2019) Authority Monitoring Report 2018 [online] Available at: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/media/6981/authority-monitoring-report-2018.pdf>

⁵⁶ Census Demographics (2018) [online] Available at: <http://localstats.co.uk/census-demographics/england/east-of-england/cambridge>

⁵⁷ Cambridgeshire County Council (2015) Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2031 [online] Available at: [https://ccc-live.storage.googleapis.com/upload/www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/residents/travel-roads-and-parking/The Local Transport Plan 2011-2031.pdf?inline=true](https://ccc-live.storage.googleapis.com/upload/www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/residents/travel-roads-and-parking/The%20Local%20Transport%20Plan%202011-2031.pdf?inline=true)

- 3.36 Sustained population and employment growth has led to a housing shortage within Cambridge, with high house prices and low levels of housing affordability. Cambridge is frequently ranked as one of the most unaffordable places to live within the UK. The Greater Cambridge housing trajectory published in December 2017 shows that it is not anticipated that there will be a surplus in terms of delivery over and above that required to meet the housing requirements in the Local Plans until 2020/2021 as major sites begin to deliver.⁵⁸
- 3.37 In the year to March 2019, house sales were down by 20%, since 2015, in Cambridge in line with the decline in London, with a decrease in housing sales and valuations from 1,299 to 1,029. Over the same time period, Cambridge's average price based on sales and valuation has increased from £524,192 to £528,517, while in South Cambridgeshire the average price has decreased from £430,376 to £423,541. This drop represented the largest in the region. Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire average prices of 'real' sales is well above the other districts, and significantly higher than the regional and national averages.⁵⁹ The highest values in Cambridge are on the fringes of the city centre, particularly towards the south and west. For South Cambridgeshire, the values are higher in the south of the authority and lower to the north.
- 3.38 Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire are some of the least affordable areas in the country outside of London. They stand out in the East of England as areas with particularly constrained affordability. In Cambridge the median house price is now 12.2 times the median income of those working in the area, compared with 9.3 in South Cambridgeshire and 7.5 nationally. Although the level of new market supply is high it is not well aligned with local incomes, with most homes only affordable for those with incomes of £45,000 or more.⁶⁰ The net affordable housing need for Cambridge is 10,402 homes and 5,573 homes for South Cambridgeshire, a total of 15,975 homes over the plan period (2011-2031). Of the 51,240 dwellings in Cambridge only 7,040 are social housing (general housing, sheltered housing, supported housing, temporary housing, and miscellaneous leases).⁶¹ Within South Cambridgeshire, in the last six years there has been a fall in the proportion of social rented affordable housing completed. Some of this shortfall has been made up by the provision of 'affordable rent' housing.⁶²
- 3.39 The housing trajectory for both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire was considered in the preparation of the new Local Plans and is shown below:

⁵⁸ Cambridge City Council (2019) Authority Monitoring Report 2018 [online] Available at: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/media/6981/authority-monitoring-report-2018.pdf>

⁵⁹ Cambridgeshire Insight (2019) Housing Market Bulletin [online] Available at: <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/housing/local-housing-knowledge/our-housing-market/housing-market-bulletins/>

⁶⁰ Savills (2017) Detailed Affordability Analysis [online] Available at: <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/savills-greater-cambridge-report-june-2017.pdf>

⁶¹ Cambridge City Council (2019) Authority Monitoring Report 2018 [online] Available at: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/media/6981/authority-monitoring-report-2018.pdf>

⁶² South Cambridgeshire District Council (2019) Authority Monitoring Report [online] Available at: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/media/12905/south-cambs-amr-2017-2018-final.pdf>

Table 3.1 Distribution of housing across the development sequence in the Local Plans^{63 64}

	Existing Completions and Commitments (both areas)	New Sites Cambridge	New Sites South Cambridgeshire	Total	%
Cambridge Urban Area	5,358	1,470	0	6,282	19
Edge of Cambridge	11,370	890	410	12,670	35
New settlements and Cambourne West	3,445	0	4,610	8,055	23
Rural Area (including windfalls)	7,284	0	936	8,220	23
Total	27,457	2,360	5,956	35,773	100

- 3.40 The development strategy identified in the Local Plans includes development at all stages in the sequence across both areas. The strategy has 35% of all new development planned on the edge of Cambridge and 23% of new settlements within South Cambridgeshire.
- 3.41 Oxford and Cambridge colleges collectively own more land than the Church of England and have a portfolio of properties across the UK worth £3.5 billion and amount to 51,000 hectares – an area more than four times the size of Manchester. The two major Cambridge landowners are St. John’s and Trinity Colleges, which have 10,500 hectares worth £1.1 billion and make up more than half of the 17,000 hectares owned by Cambridge colleges.⁶⁵ A significant proportion of land within the city centre, including residential properties, is owned and operated by the University colleges, much of it as student accommodation.

⁶³ Cambridge City Council (2018) Cambridge Local Plan [online] Available at: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/media/6890/local-plan-2018.pdf>

⁶⁴ South Cambridgeshire District Council (2018) South Cambridgeshire Local Plan [online] Available at: https://www.scamb.gov.uk/media/12740/south-cambridgeshire-adopted-local-plan-270918_sml.pdf

⁶⁵ The Guardian (2018) Oxford and Cambridge University Colleges own Property worth £3.5bn [online] Available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/education/2018/may/29/oxford-and-cambridge-university-colleges-own-property-worth-35bn>

- 3.42 There are an estimated 46,132 students in Cambridge with a need for some form of accommodation. Of these, 22,410 are housed in purpose built student accommodation (PBSA), an estimated 9,157 are in shared housing, 12,129 are in existing family housing and there is no information for 2,436 students. 91% of undergraduates and 55% of postgraduates at the University of Cambridge are in University or College maintained accommodation, compared to 11% of undergraduates and 15% of postgraduates at Anglia Ruskin University. Anglia Ruskin University is therefore currently dependent upon housing 4,285 undergraduates and 785 postgraduates in shared housing, a total of 5,070 students, occupying at least 1,000 shared houses, assuming an average of 5 students to each shared house. The University of Cambridge's current planning framework envisages an expansion in undergraduate numbers of 0.5% per year for the next ten years, and in postgraduate numbers of 2% per year. A total of 8,959 student rooms would need to be built in PBSA, for both universities, by 2026 if both the current and the future potential levels of student accommodation were to be met. If PBSA is not available to meet future growth, then by 2026, between 656 (based on 5 students per shared house) and 821 (based on 3.5 students per shared house) additional existing houses would need to be converted into shared student accommodation in order to meet demand.⁶⁶
- 3.43 In Cambridge, the number of homelessness decisions was recorded as 67 and the number of people accepted as homeless and in priority need was 38 between April 2017 and March 2018. Within the same time frame, there were 765 recorded instances of rough sleeping in Cambridge and 175 individuals recorded sleeping rough.⁶⁷
- 3.44 In South Cambridgeshire, levels of homelessness are rising with an increase of 62% in homeless approaches between 2012/13 and 2017/18 and a 55% increase in acceptances between 2012/13 and 2017/18. The highest age category of homeless acceptances is those aged between 25 to 44, who make up around 50% of all homeless applications. Based on current trends, homeless acceptances are expected to rise significantly with a potential worst case scenario of a 7-fold increase in case load.⁶⁸

Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople

- 3.45 There are only 2 Gypsy or Traveller households identified in Cambridge, both living on a mobile home park not conditioned for occupancy by Gypsies and Travellers. Neither household has any current or future accommodation needs.⁶⁹

⁶⁶ Cambridge Centre for Housing & Planning Research (2017) Assessment of Student Housing Demand and Supply for Cambridge City Council [online] Available at: https://www.cchpr.landecon.cam.ac.uk/Projects/Start-Year/2016/Assessment-Student-Housing-Demand-Supply-Cambridge-City-Council-Oxford-City-Council/Cambridge_Student_Housing/DownloadTemplate/at_download/file

⁶⁷ Cambridge City Council (2019) Authority Monitoring Report 2018 [online] Available at: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/media/6981/authority-monitoring-report-2018.pdf>

⁶⁸ South Cambridgeshire District Council (2019) Homelessness Strategy 2018-2023 [online] Available at: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/media/13206/homelessness-strategy.pdf>

⁶⁹ Opinion Research Services (2016) Cambridgeshire, King's Lynn & West Norfolk, Peterborough and West Suffolk Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment [online] Available at: <https://files.cambridge.gov.uk/public/ldf/coredocs/RD-STRAT/rd-strat-221.pdf>

3.46 According to MHCLG data, South Cambridgeshire had a total of 598 traveller caravans in 2019. Compared to 2016, with a total of 433, this is an increase of 38%.⁷⁰ Gypsies and Travellers were identified separately for the first time in the 2011 Census. The 2011 census identified 0.3% of the population of South Cambridgeshire as Gypsies and Travellers. However, this may not give a true reflection of the actual Gypsy and Traveller community in the district, which was previously estimated to be 1.0% by the Cambridge Sub-Region Traveller Needs Assessment.⁷¹ According to the 2016 Cambridge Sub-Region Traveller Needs Assessment, there were 11 Gypsy or Traveller households identified in South Cambridgeshire that meet the new definition⁷², 194 ‘unknown’ households that may meet the new definition and 81 households that do not meet the new definition. The 2016 assessment concluded that there was a need for 20 additional pitches, however there were 29 vacant pitches, resulting in an estimated excess of 9 pitches to accommodate Gypsy or Traveller households in South Cambridgeshire.⁷³

Education

3.47 The City of Cambridge is home to the University of Cambridge (which is made up of 31 colleges), Anglia Ruskin University, and host to a branch of the Open University. Language schools also make an important contribution to the city’s economy. There are 22 accredited schools in the Cambridge area employing over 300 staff. Fees and accommodation generate around £50 million per annum and spend in the local area is thought to exceed £78 million per annum.⁷⁴ **Figure 3.2** shows the location of education facilities in Greater Cambridge.

3.48 With respect to the local population, of the 119,342 residents aged 16 and over in the District of South Cambridgeshire in 2011, 15.3% have no qualifications, 11.1% have Level 1 qualifications, 14.4% have Level 2 qualifications, 11.3% have Level 3 qualifications and 40.1% have Level 4 qualifications and above. Of the 106,007 residents aged 16 and over in the City of Cambridge in 2011, 11.9% have no qualifications, 6.9% have Level 1 qualifications, 8.6% have Level 2 qualifications,

⁷⁰ MHCLG (2019) Traveller Caravan Count: January 2019 [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/traveller-caravan-count-january-2019>

⁷¹ South Cambridgeshire District Council (2015-2017) Equality Scheme 2015-2020 [online] Available at: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/media/12894/scdc-equality-scheme-2015-2020.pdf>

⁷² In determining whether persons are “gypsies and travellers” for the purposes of this planning policy, consideration should be given to the following issues amongst other relevant matters: a) whether they previously led a nomadic habit of life. b) The reasons for ceasing their nomadic habit of life. c) Whether there is an intention of living a nomadic habit of life in the future, and if so, how soon and in what circumstances. For the purposes of this planning policy, “travelling showpeople” means: Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on the grounds of their own or their family’s or dependants’ more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers as defined above.

⁷³ Opinion Research Services (2016) Cambridgeshire, King’s Lynn & West Norfolk, Peterborough and West Suffolk Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment [online] Available at: <https://files.cambridge.gov.uk/public/ldf/coredocs/RD-STRAT/rd-strat-221.pdf>

⁷⁴ Cambridge City Council (2019) Authority Monitoring Report 2018 [online] Available at: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/media/6981/authority-monitoring-report-2018.pdf>

16.9% have Level 3 qualifications and 47.3% have Level 4 qualifications and above.⁷⁵ Overall, within the County, 71% of children are achieving a good level of development at early years.⁷⁶

- 3.49 Although academic attainment at key stage 2 and at GCSE level has improved between 2013 and 2015 in Cambridgeshire for pupils who primarily speak a Central or Eastern European language at home, attainment remains below that of pupils who primarily speak English. Data was analysed at low geographical areas for proxies of vulnerability factors and concluded that there are areas outside of those most deprived that would benefit from additional prevention work. Within Cambridge City, poor performance for all pupils within EYFS, KS2 and KS3 is significantly worse than Cambridgeshire. With regard to South Cambridgeshire for the same indicator, the District does significantly better than the County.⁷⁷
- 3.50 Cambridge City is expected to see increases in both primary and secondary school pupils over the next five and ten years. It also experienced net gains in pupil numbers in 2015/16 for primary and secondary. However in South Cambridgeshire, primary schools may expect decreases in pupil numbers over the next five years but an overall increase over the next ten years. In contrast secondary schools may expect increases over the next five and ten years. The District experienced a net cohort gain in primary numbers but a net cohort loss in secondary number in 2015/16.⁷⁸

Deprivation

- 3.51 Although generally affluent, there are pockets of deprivation in the north of Cambridge City, which is shown in **Figure 3.1** below. When considering all Indices of Deprivation (2015), Cambridge City contains 69 Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) of which two are within the 20% most deprived; however the majority of the City's LSOAs lie within the least deprived. South Cambridgeshire contains 96 LSOAs and the majority of them are within the least deprived in the country. Only 4 of the 96 LSOAs lie within the 50% most deprived.⁷⁹ LSOAs are geographic areas of around 1,500 population that are used by the Office for National Statistics for many of its statistical outputs.
- 3.52 In Cambridge in 2016 it was estimated that 11.5% (5,632) of households were classed as being fuel poor. In contrast, 8% (5,031) were classed as being fuel poor in 2016 within South Cambridgeshire. Cambridge had a higher figure than Cambridgeshire at the time which was 9.3%; however, South Cambridgeshire had a

⁷⁵ NOMIS (2011) Local Area Reports [online] Available at:

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/localarea?compare=E07000008>

⁷⁶ Cambridgeshire Insight Children, Young People & Education [online] Available at:

<https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/children-and-young-people/report/view/b4f7b0c938074dfbb0979d4a0510e8cb/E10000003>

⁷⁷ Cambridgeshire County Council (2017) Joint Strategic Needs Assessment [online] Available at: https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/CCC-JSNA-summary-report-2016-2017-FINAL_20181123.pdf

⁷⁸ Cambridgeshire County Council (2016) Annual Pupil Projections for Cambridgeshire [online] Available at: <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Annual-Pupil-Projections-for-cambridgeshire.pdf>

⁷⁹ Indices of Deprivation 2015 explorer (2015) [online] Available at:

<http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html>

lower figure comparatively. These figures are reflective of household income, household energy requirements and fuel prices in a given area.⁸⁰

Health

- 3.53 Health is a cross-cutting topic and as such many topic areas explored in this Scoping Report influence health either directly or indirectly. Whilst this section focuses on direct indicators of health, the Health Impact Assessment in **Chapter 11** sets out the links between other topics and health. **Figure 3.2** shows the location of health facilities across Greater Cambridge.
- 3.54 The 2011 Census statistics suggest that health in Cambridge is generally good with 86.7% of the population reporting themselves to be in very good or good health. Some 9.7% state they are in fair health, with only 2.9% and 0.8% in bad or very bad health respectively. Furthermore, 87% of the population state that their day to day activities are not limited by their health, 7.5% state that they are limited a little and 5.5% limited a lot. Estimated levels of adult excess weight and physical activity are better than the England average. With regard to South Cambridgeshire, the statistics suggest that health is generally good as well with 86.2% of the population reporting themselves to be in very good or good health. Some 10.6% state they are in fair health, with only 2.5% and 0.7% in bad or very bad health respectively. Furthermore, 86.1% of the population state that their day to day activities are not limited by their health, 8.4% state that they are limited a little and 5.6% limited a lot.⁸¹ Estimated levels of adult excess weight and physical activity are better than the England average. **Figure 3.3** shows how levels of health deprivation vary spatially across Greater Cambridge.
- 3.55 Average life expectancy within Cambridge is slightly above the national average, being 80.6 for males and 84.1 for females. Life expectancy is 10.1 years lower for men and 9.9 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Cambridge than in the least deprived areas.
- 3.56 Average life expectancy within South Cambridgeshire is slightly above the national average, 82.3 for males and 85.2 for females. Life expectancy is 4.2 years lower for men and 0.5 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of South Cambridgeshire than in the least deprived areas.⁸²

Open spaces, sports and recreation

- 3.57 There is a total of 217.6 hectares of informal open space across the South Cambridgeshire District. However, the availability of informal play space in housing areas varies greatly across the District. 50 villages lack any kind of Informal Play space provision, and the majority of villages fall short of meeting the existing standard of 0.4 hectares per 1,000 population. **Figure 3.2** shows the extent of publicly accessible open space across Greater Cambridge.

⁸⁰ Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2016) Sub-regional fuel poverty data 2018 [Online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sub-regional-fuel-poverty-data-2018>

⁸¹ NOMIS (2011) Local Area Reports [online] Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/localarea?compare=E07000008>

⁸² Public Health England (2018) Profiles for East of England [online] Available at: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/area-search-results/E12000006?search_type=list-child-areas&place_name=East%20of%20England

- 3.58 The current standard for outdoor sport is 1.6 hectares per 1,000 population. 53% of the villages within South Cambridgeshire fail to meet this standard. 28 villages have no formal outdoor sport provision at all. The 2013 study shows that new developments such as Cambourne and Highfields Caldecote have significantly increased provision. The total number of additional hectares has increased from 198 hectares in 2005 to 225 hectares in 2013, a total of 27 additional hectares. The overall ratio per 1,000 population has remained relatively constant at 1.52 hectares, due to increases in population. An assessment of the quality of outdoor sports was carried out and the average score for quality was 65%. These included individual scores for bowls greens, grass pitches, all weather pitches and formal multi use games and tennis court areas.
- 3.59 The majority of the playing pitches in South Cambridgeshire are provided and maintained by Parish Councils, and many sites have the dual role of providing invaluable green space within the villages in the District.
- 3.60 Overall, Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire District have a good range of existing sport and leisure facilities across the area; however, some are now ageing i.e. Melbourn, Impington, Frank Lee, along with Abbey & Parkside Pools and Kelsey Kerridge, and will require large scale investment and/or replacement in future years.⁸³
- 3.61 Based on local context and the supply and demand analysis undertaken by the Indoor Sports Facilities Strategy (2016), there is a need to consider additional provision of sports halls, swimming pools and fitness suites across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District, as well provision of some other facilities, to meet future demand as a result of population growth. Also, there are some existing facilities in Cambridge to which community access cannot be gained, due to planning conditions.⁸⁴
- 3.62 The standards set by the National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners recommend that there should be 20 allotment plots per 1,000 households and the 1969 Thorpe report recommends provision of 0.2 hectares per 1,000 population or a minimum of 15 plots per 1,000 households. This would equate to a total provision of 28.68 hectares for South Cambridgeshire. The 2013 study shows that 85.41 hectares are available, which is 56.33 hectares in excess of the area based on recommended provision.⁸⁵
- 3.63 Across Cambridge City, there are some 743.59 hectares of Protected Open Space on 305 sites, of which 348.35 hectares on 163 sites are publicly accessible. Overall, this equates to approximately 6.2 hectares of Protected Open Space per 1,000 people based on mid-2009 population estimates, of which 2.9 hectares per 1,000 people is publicly accessible. Open spaces are not evenly distributed, with many

⁸³ Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council (2016) Playing Pitch Strategy [online] Available at: <https://files.cambridge.gov.uk/public/ldf/coredocs/RD-CSF/rd-csf-190.pdf>

⁸⁴ Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council Indoor Sports Facilities Strategy 2015-2031 (2016) [online] Available at: <https://files.cambridge.gov.uk/public/ldf/coredocs/RD-CSF/rd-csf-200.pdf>

⁸⁵ South Cambridgeshire District Council (2013) Recreation and Open Space Study [online] Available at: <https://www.scams.gov.uk/media/10290/recreation-open-space-study-2013.pdf>

suburbs experiencing a relative scarcity of open space in comparison with the City Centre and the west of the City.

- 3.64 Within the City, Protected Open Spaces have been sub-divided into categories, given their main purpose. **Table 3.2** indicates the amounts of each typology of open space.⁸⁶

Table 3.2 Primary Function of open spaces in Cambridge City

Typology	Sites	Total Hectares
Allotments	22	35.87
Amenity Green Space	79	37.81
Cemeteries and Churchyards	13	17.84
Civic Spaces	4	1.07
Provision for children and young people	28	5.24
Natural and semi-natural green spaces	39	170.29
Parks and gardens	57	257.95
Outdoor Sports Facilities	63	217.52
Total	305	743.59

Crime

- 3.65 Within Cambridgeshire, anti-social behaviour and violent crime are two principal contributors of crime together accounting for just below half of all crimes committed.⁸⁷
- 3.66 Nationally, average crime rates are lower in rural areas than urban areas. For example, in 2016/17, the rate of violence was 14.1 per 1,000 population in predominantly rural areas compared to 22.2 per 1,000 population in predominantly urban areas. This would suggest that the rural areas of South Cambridgeshire would similarly have a lower rate of violence than the more built up areas of Cambridge.⁸⁸

⁸⁶ Cambridge City Council (2011) Open Space and Recreation Strategy [online] Available at: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/media/2467/open-space-and-recreation-strategy-2011.pdf>

⁸⁷ UK Crime Stats (2019) Crime in Cambridgeshire County Council [online] Available at: <https://ukcrimestats.com/Subdivisions/CTY/2218/>

⁸⁸ Crime, January 2018 [online] Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/676118/Crime_Jan_2018.pdf

Air and noise pollution

- 3.67 Air and noise pollution are issues for the health of residents, workers and students in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire. There is one Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) within South Cambridgeshire, along the A14 between Bar Hill and Milton, where levels of NO₂ and PM₁₀ exceed the UK and EU air quality standards. The City of Cambridge declared an AQMA in 2004 where levels of (NO₂) exceed the UK and EU air quality standards.⁸⁹ High concentrations of NO₂ can act as an irritant causing inflammation of the airways and, by affecting the immune cells in the lungs, can increase susceptibility to respiratory infections. Additionally, high concentrations of PM₁₀ have a close relationship with increased mortality.⁹⁰ **Chapter 5** considers air pollution in Greater Cambridge in more detail.
- 3.68 Noise is a common problem arising from transport, and studies have shown it can have major negative direct and indirect effects on health and well-being, on quality of life and on wildlife. Exposure to noise can increase stress levels, disrupt communications and disturb sleep. There is scope for transport's noise emissions to be reduced, by cutting the number of cars on the road, low-noise road surfacing, noise barriers, and many other measures.
- 3.69 In response to EU Directive 2002/49/EC, the Government implemented the Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006. These regulations deem highway authorities (including Cambridgeshire County Council) to be "noisemaking authorities" in agglomerations of more than 100,000 people (such as Cambridge) or on roads which carry more than six million journeys per year (such as the A1, A1(M), A11 and A14, all managed by the Highways Agency).⁹¹ The Councils have commissioned a Noise Assessment which is currently being undertaken.

Table 3.3 Key sustainability issues for Greater Cambridge and likely evolution without the Local Plan

Key sustainability issues for Greater Cambridge	Likely evolution without the Local Plan	Relevant SA objectives
The population structure of South Cambridgeshire reflects an ageing population. This has the potential to result in pressure on the capacity of local services and facilities including healthcare and ensuring the right type of homes are provided.	Without the Local Plan it is likely that services and facilities will still be delivered. Population growth and demographic change is accounted for through many policies within the Cambridge Local Plan, including Policies 56 and 73 which support the creation of accessible, high quality, inclusive and safe developments	SA objective 2

⁸⁹ Cambridge City Council (2019) Air Quality Annual Status Report [online] Available at: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/media/7417/air-quality-annual-status-report-2019.pdf>

⁹⁰ South Cambridgeshire (2018) Air Quality Annual Status Report [online] Available at: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/media/12663/annual-status-report-2018.pdf>

⁹¹ Cambridgeshire County Council (2015) Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2031 [online] Available at: https://ccc-live.storage.googleapis.com/upload/www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/residents/travel-roads-and-parking/The_Local_Transport_Plan_3%20%281%29.pdf?inline=true

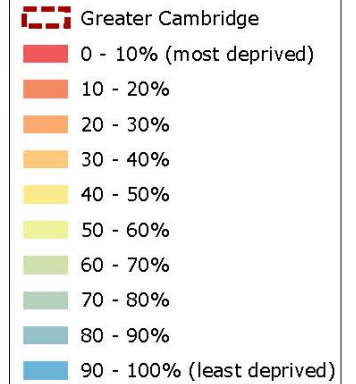
Key sustainability issues for Greater Cambridge	Likely evolution without the Local Plan	Relevant SA objectives
<p>However, Cambridge has one of the ‘youngest’ populations in the country which needs different housing and social needs. To accommodate future provision of student accommodation more student rooms will need to be built by 2026.</p>	<p>and the provision of new or improved community, sports and leisure facilities. Similarly, within the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan, Policies SC/3 and SC/4 aim to meet community needs and protect village services and facilities. However, it is less likely that provision supported through these policies will be in appropriate locations, or of sufficient quality and quantity to keep pace with demands of particular groups. The Local Plan offers an opportunity to deliver the required services and facilities in a coherent, sustainable manner alongside new development.</p>	
<p>Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire are some of the least affordable areas in the country outside of London. House prices in Cambridge are high comparable to the regional and national average and sustained population and employment growth has led to a housing shortage within Cambridge, with high house prices and low levels of housing affordability.</p>	<p>Without the Local Plan it is likely that house prices will continue to be an issue across Greater Cambridge. Policy 45 in the Cambridge Local Plan seeks to address the amount of affordable housing for each residential development. Policy H/10 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan aims to do the same. However, the Local Plan offers the opportunity to facilitate and expedite the delivery of affordable housing and private market accommodation which will also help to meet the needs of more specialist groups including older people. The new Local Plan presents the opportunity to consider supporting the provision of a more appropriate mix of new homes to meet the requirements of local families.</p>	<p>SA objective 1</p>
<p>Overall, Greater Cambridge is not a deprived area. However, there are disparities</p>	<p>Without the Local Plan there is potential for issues of disparity to become more apparent in Greater Cambridge. Policies 45,</p>	<p>SA objective 1 SA objective 2 SA objective 3</p>

Key sustainability issues for Greater Cambridge	Likely evolution without the Local Plan	Relevant SA objectives
<p>between the least and the most deprived areas in Greater Cambridge. Two wards within Cambridge are within 20% of the most deprived in the UK.</p>	<p>46 and 51 of the Cambridge Local Plan and Policy H/10 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan seek to address the issue of access to housing, including student housing, within Greater Cambridge, while Policies 72 and 73 of the Cambridge Local Pan and Policies HQ/1, SC/3 and SC/4 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Pan seek to support the provision of services and facilities, through high quality design, which are likely to help address improve living standards in Greater Cambridge. These policies would continue to apply in the absence of the Local Plan. However, the new Local Plan presents the opportunity to build on these policies to ensure that indicators of disparity such as access to housing, income deprivation, health deprivation, employment deprivation, living environment deprivation and education skills deprivation are appropriately addressed. This approach will also allow for changing circumstances in Greater Cambridge to be more appropriately addressed.</p>	<p>SA objective 4</p>
<p>Health in Greater Cambridge is generally recorded as being at reasonably good level or higher. However, there are inequalities displayed between the most and least deprived areas of Greater Cambridge in terms of health.</p>	<p>The topic of health is intertwined with many policies throughout the current Local Plans of Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire. This includes Policies 5, 56 and 73 from the Cambridge Local Plan and Policies TI/2, HQ/1, SC/3 and SC/4 which seek to encourage active modes of transport, create socially inclusive and adaptable environments and provide new or improved community facilities or services. However, without the Local Plan, policies will be less</p>	<p>SA objective 2 SA objective 3 SA objective 4 SA objective 13</p>

Key sustainability issues for Greater Cambridge	Likely evolution without the Local Plan	Relevant SA objectives
	<p>suitable to help prevent the continued inequalities between the most and least deprived areas of Greater Cambridge. The Local Plan presents an opportunity to address health deprivation in Greater Cambridge by supporting the provision of healthcare facilities and other relevant improvements at areas of most need.</p>	
<p>The provision of green space varies throughout Greater Cambridge. For example, open spaces are not evenly distributed, with many suburbs experiencing a relative paucity of open space in comparison with the City Centre and the west of the City. A deficiency in recreational or open space provision has been identified in a number of specific areas including provision for informal play space and outdoor sports. There is also potential for new development to result in loss of access to open spaces and elements of green infrastructure as well as impacts upon their quality.</p>	<p>Policies 59 and 67 of the Cambridge Local Plan ensure external spaces are designed as an integral part of new developments and that open space will not be lost or harmed by new development. Within the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan, Policy SC/1 outlines sites which are to be allocated to meet local need for open space. However, without the Local Plan there is potential that the quality of open spaces will deteriorate and access to these types of provisions in certain areas will remain limited. The Local Plan offers the opportunity to better address the changing circumstances in the plan area by ensuring the protection and enhancement of access to and quality of open space and services and facilities. The process will also allow for new local green spaces to be planned and incorporated alongside new development.</p>	<p>SA objective 2 SA objective 4</p>
<p>In general Greater Cambridge is a relatively safe sub-region in which to live. In recent years however certain types of crime such as violent crime, anti-social behaviour</p>	<p>Policy 56 of the Cambridge Local Plan and Policy HQ/1 of South Cambridgeshire's Local Plan set out design principles for new development in Greater Cambridge and these include the incorporation of measures to</p>	<p>SA objective 4</p>

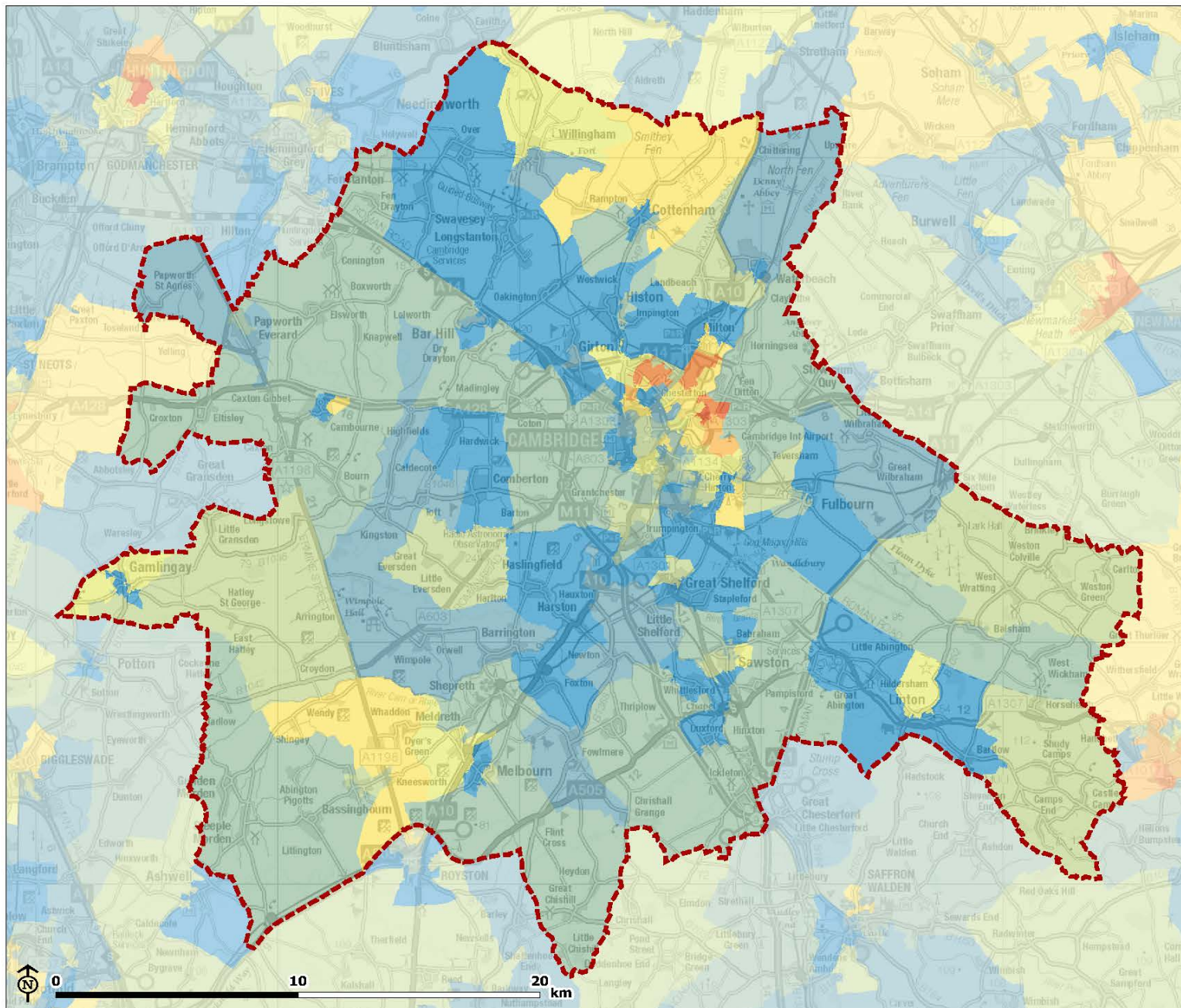
Key sustainability issues for Greater Cambridge	Likely evolution without the Local Plan	Relevant SA objectives
<p>and illegal drug use have increased in Greater Cambridge.</p>	<p>reduce opportunities for crime. The Local Plan presents an opportunity to build on the requirement of these policies to encourage aims to make the local environment and streets safer, for example through relevant approaches to ‘designing out’ crime. Any new policy would make a contribution to achieving this aim alongside other local and national measures.</p>	

Figure 3.1: Indices of Multiple Deprivation



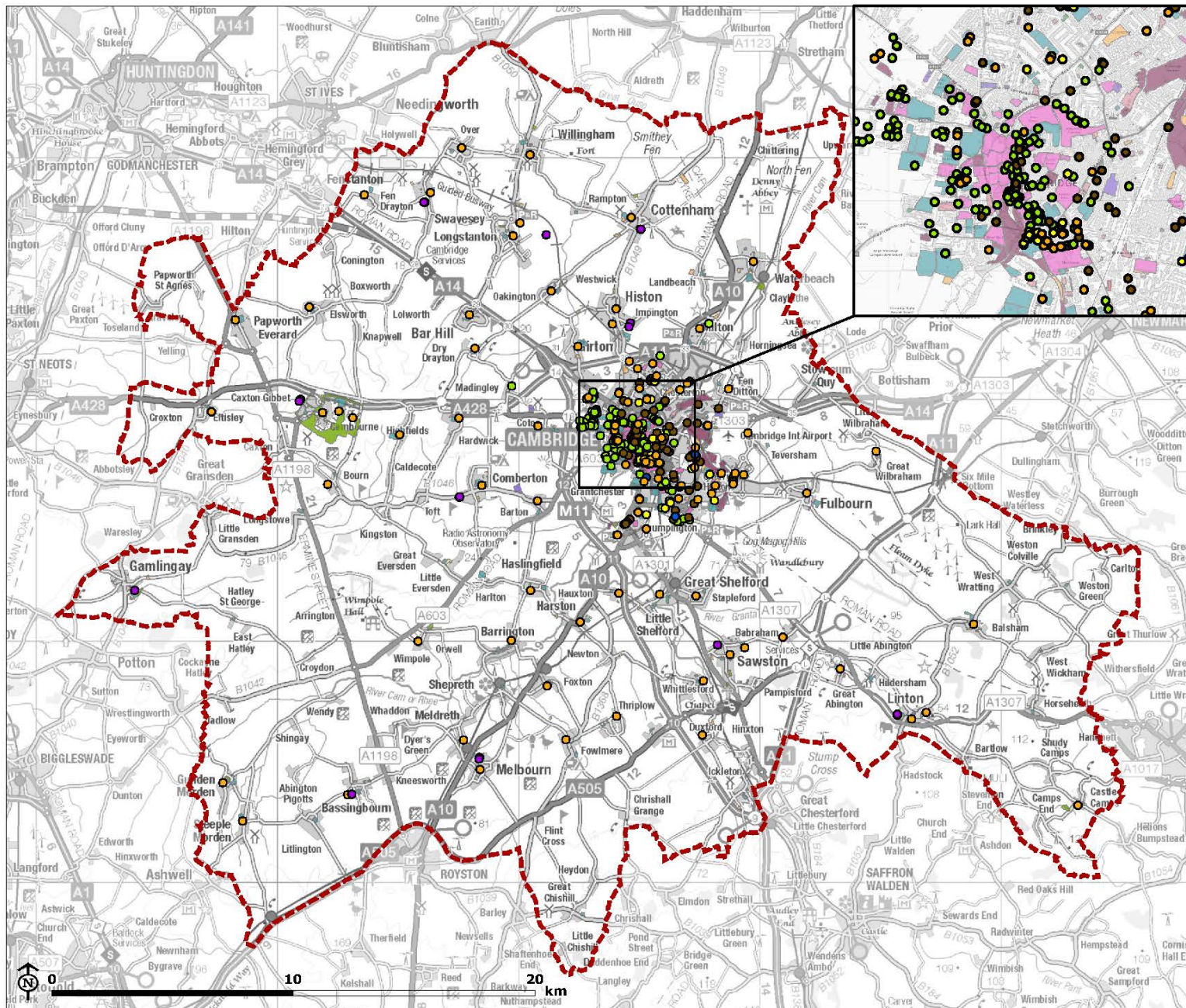
Source: CCC, SCDC, ONS

Map Scale @ A4: 1:225,000



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Greater Cambridge SA

Figure 3.2: Education Facilities, Health Facilities and Open Space in Greater Cambridge

- Greater Cambridge
 - Hospital
 - GP Surgery and Health Centre
 - Primary School
 - Secondary School
 - College and University
- Open Space**
- Allotment
 - Amenity Green Space
 - Cemetery and Churchyard
 - Children and Young People's Playspace
 - Civic Place
 - Civic Space
 - Community Orchard
 - Informal Open Space
 - Informal Playspace
 - Outdoor Sports Facility
 - Parks and Gardens
 - Semi Natural Green Space

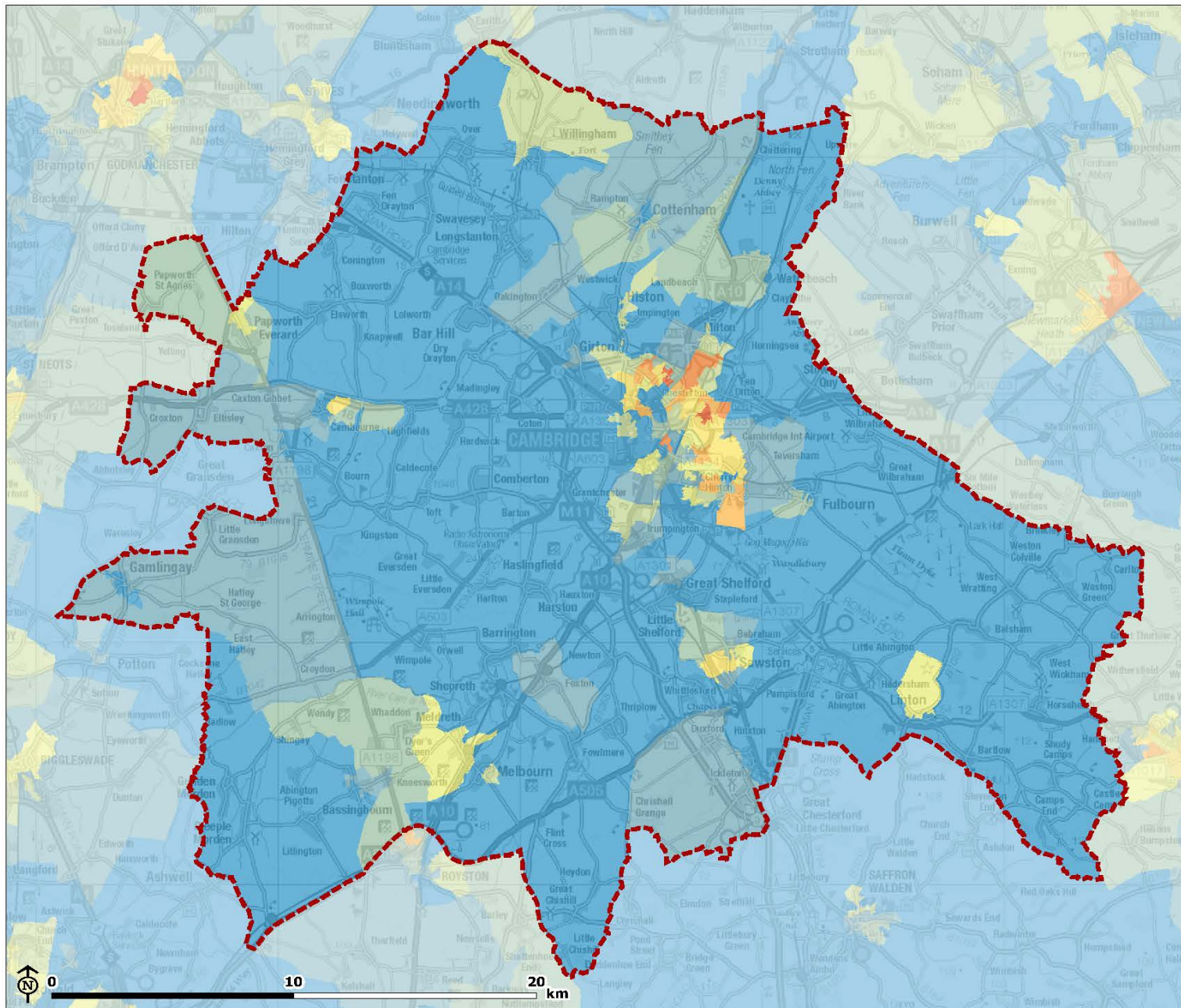
Source: Cambridgeshire City Council, South Cambridgeshire Council

Map Scale @ A4: 1:225,000














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Greater Cambridge SA

Figure 3.3: Indices of Health Deprivation

-  Greater Cambridge
-  0 - 10% (most deprived)
-  10 - 20%
-  20 - 30%
-  30 - 40%
-  40 - 50%
-  50 - 60%
-  60 - 70%
-  70 - 80%
-  80 - 90%
-  90 - 100% (least deprived)

Source: DCLG

Map Scale @ A4: 1:225,000



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